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ties actually sustain the propositions in connection with which they are cited. It is a pleasure to record the result of the test as entirely satisfactory. It is safe to say that no practising lawyer can afford to be without this work.

As the author's avowed object has been to write a book useful to laymen as well as to lawyers, it is, of course, proper that he should not attempt to enlarge the borders of our knowledge by independent thinking upon problems of corporation law. It has been necessary for him to accept the conventional definitions and explanations and hence to produce a book on foreign corporations without presenting any satisfactory conception of what a corporation is. As a sequel to Professor Beale's admirable work the student of law must sooner or later be supplied with a book which shall bring to bear upon the problems of foreign corporation law some of the modern thinking respecting the true nature of the corporate group. The idea that corporate existence is a concession from the state cannot much longer be entertained. The concession theory, as Professor Maitland remarks, has been given notice to quit and bids fair to carry with it the doctrine that the corporation is a fictional person. The fact is that the corporate group results from voluntary association. While the state may license the association, it no more "creates" the corporation than it creates a marriage. When individuals organized in corporate form are licensed in one state and seek to take action through an agent in another, problems of private international law arise. These can best be solved by discarding the fiction, by insisting that it is the individual associates whose rights and liabilities are involved, and by having regard to the economic bearings of each problem as affecting the right of one state to determine by its legislation how far group activity shall be conducted in another.

In this branch of the law, as in others, before a forward step can be taken it is essential that there should be a complete and authoritative statement of the law as it is. The profession is under obligations to Professor Beale for having performed this part of the work in a way that is entirely beyond criticism.

G. W. P.

DIGEST OF SADLER'S PENNSYLVANIA CASES. Vols. I-X. By SYLVESTER B. SADLER, A.M., LL.B., author of Criminal and Penal Procedure in Pennsylvania. Pp. 365. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company. 1904.

As a result of the Act of June 2, 1878, which provided in substance for the official publication of only such decisions of

the Supreme Court as should be marked by the judge who wrote the opinion to be reported, and which act continued in force till March 28, 1889, when a new act was passed which required the publication of every decision, a large number of important decisions were not officially reported. During that part of this period from 1885 to 1889 over fifteen hundred cases were not reported except in the *Atlantic Reporter and Weekly Notes of Cases*, and Mr. Sadler has performed a very great service to the profession by collecting these cases into separate volumes where they may be readily and conveniently referred to.

Mr. Sadler has, for the further convenience of the profession, prepared a digest of these cases in which they are classified alphabetically as to subject-matter, giving a clear and concise statement of the principle involved in each case and a reference to the page and volume where reported. Together with the digest is a table of the cases included in the above collection, showing not only where the case will be found in Sadler's "Reports and Digest," but also the citation of the case in others, as the *Atlantic Reporter and Weekly Notes of Cases*, in which each case has been reported. So that on the whole this small volume is scarcely less valuable than the collection of cases itself, and certainly adds very materially to its usefulness.

W. C. M.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898. By WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER. Fifth Edition, revised by FRANK B. GILBERT, of the Albany Bar. Pp. 897+. Albany, N. Y.: Mathew Bender & Co.

The book in brief contains the following in order: "Construction of the Words of the National Bankruptcy Act;" "Jurisdiction of the Courts;" "Acts of Bankruptcy;" "Exemptions, Duties, Extradition of Bankrupts;" "Confirmation of Compositions;" "Granting and Revoking of Discharges;" "Bankruptcy Practice;" "Referees, their Appointment, Duties, and Discharge;" "General Duties of Trustees in Bankruptcy;" "Proof and Allowance of Claims;" "Acts of Creditors, their Claims, Liens, and Set-Off." The latter part of this book is a form-book containing all the various forms of proof, petitions, etc., in bankruptcy proceedings, with a digest of the National Bankruptcy Act and its supplements.

The work, as the author states in the preface, is intended for the practitioner rather than the student, and he certainly is to be complimented on attaining his ends. It not only gives